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N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.

WEEDING.

June may with much propriety be called a month for weeding, this being an important business with the farmer and gardener. All crops thrive best when kept clear of weeds, other circumstances the same. Weeds are the natural proprietors and inhabitants of the soil. Cultivated crops are such as require care for their perfection. This is the object of the farmer and gardener, by the skilful application of their labor to bring to maturity those plants, calculated for the support of men and animals which are not indigenous to our soil and climate. Self preservation is one of the first great laws of nature, and to escape from famine and starvation, is as much a part of that law, as to avoid the fire or sword: hence the originality of the pursuit of agriculture which claims priority over every other occupation in life—being the first taught and first followed; but by the fall of man and the corruption of his nature, many of her laws seem reversed, and those occupations which were resorted to in consequence of this corruption, are placed before that taught by the great Creator himself. Even those after occupations, seem numbered from last to first, "in the corrupted current of this world;" for it is evident that the first business after the fall, that our first parents followed, was the manufacturing of garments; and now that very occupation is spoken of with contempt. *Then* garments were made only to cover nakedness; but *now* to make the man. But this digression brings misery: and so will any digression from the first great command, as to occupation. Man was commanded to "dress the garden and to keep it;" by which we are to understand that he was to cultivate such plants as were necessary for his support. Since which time noxious weeds have been ordered to grow, that man for his transgressions should "eat his bread in the sweat of his brow," which was probably ordered in mercy to him, knowing that an idle man would always bring trouble upon himself and family. An idle or slothful man is placed in direct opposition to a good husbandman; his fields are represented as full of *weeds*. There is something so directly connected with reputation, in a farmer's keeping his fields clear from *weeds*, that it ought never to be neglected, and to destroy them to the greatest advantage, they should be destroyed early. They impoverish the land if left, and deprive those plants intended for cultivation, of nourishment.—Such as have strong roots or are perennial, should be subdued early, that the roots may undergo decomposition in time to afford food for the roots of the crop. There are other kinds of weeding beside that of annual crops, that should not be neglected. Grass lands often become filled with weeds which are either injurious to animals, or which prevent the growth of more valuable grasses. These should be destroyed, and as they are mostly perennial or such as continue to grow year after year from the same roots, such as, common daisy, john's-wort, crowfoot or yellow daisy, dock, burr-dock, thistles, &c.—These should be cut or dug this month, before the seed is formed, for it is an old adage that

"One year of good weeding,
Will prevent the weeds seeding;
But one year of their seeding,
Will make seven year's weeding:"

which is very correct; for if seeds are allowed to ripen, many of them may lie in the ground for years before they come up, and it will be difficult even by a course of cropping to clear the land of them.

MAPLE SUGAR.

Loaf sugar of first quality can be manufactured from the common sugar made from the maple. Maple sap contains beside sugar, considerable vegetable extract, which does not chrystalize, but will continue fluid at that point of concentration at which the sugar chrystalizes. When the evaporation is carried beyond this point, the vegetable extract is confined amongst the chrystals of sugar, giving the whole a dark color in proportion to the quantity of extract contained. To separate this from the sugar, is the business of the sugar refiners. Whatever sugar is manufactured from it in its crude state, is mixed more or less with extractive matter. There are different methods of purifying sugars, or freeing them from the extractive matter with which they are mixed. The most common is to apply water to the top of cakes in such quantities only, as will render the extract sufficiently fluid to filter through the chrystals without dissolving them. For this purpose maple syrup as soon as it is sufficiently concentrated to chrystalize, should be put into a bucket having a hole bored thro' the bottom and a cork put into it from the outside; when the sugar has become cold and chrystalized, the cork should be withdrawn and water sprinkled upon the top by small quantities, which will serve to render the extract fluid, when it will pass off through the hole in the bottom where it may be received in a vessel placed beneath. The drainings from sugar in large establishments, is called sugar-house molasses. When the cake of sugar has become loose from the dissolving of the extract, and some of the chrystals, it is dissolved by heating and again cooled or chrystalized, when the washing is repeated as before, until it has attained the degree of purity required. In this manner maple or any other dark sugar may be rendered white, as all chrystals of sugar when separated from foreign matter are white.—The cleansing of maple sugar if properly conducted, is not accompanied with any material loss; as the syrup will be found useful for eating with buckwheat cakes, and various other purposes.

DIFFERENT FLOWERS ON THE SAME STOCK.

The new Monthly Magazine gives the following method of obtaining flowers of different colors on the same stem: Split a small twig of elder lengthways, and having scraped out the pith, fill each of the apartments with seeds of flowers of different sorts, but which blossom about the same time;—surround them with mould, and then tying together the two bits of wood, plant the whole in a pot filled with earth properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will thus be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye, only one stem, throwing out branches covered with flowers analagous to the seed which produced them.

HORTICULTURAL.

Those who grafted their fruit trees in the spring, should look them over and see whether the bandages do not require taking off;—and whether young shoots from the stocks are not depriving the grafts or innoculations of their portion of the sap. If so, they should be cut off; but care should be taken at first, not to trim off all the shoots so as to leave the stock without leaves, for fear of stagnating the sap and causing the death of both graft and stock.

THE WEATHER.

The season for the last two weeks has been unusually warm, with a suitable quantity of rain, and is now such as may be justly denominated a *growing season*. Most crops look well; wheat on strong land is getting rather an over-growth; grass looks uncommonly fine, and the prospect for apples, pears and peaches fair.

INSECTS.

The Curculio continues his ravages upon the plums, apricots and nectarines; most of which are already destroyed in this neighborhood. The yellow bugs which destroy melons and cucumbers, have been foiled by the application of coal dust, and appear to have deserted our gardens.

MEMOIR OF AMERICAN ECLIPSE.

From the American Turf Register we extract the following particulars respecting this celebrated horse, which has been supposed by many competent judges, as being equal for speed and bottom, to any other horse in

the world. In color he resembled his sire *Duroc*—being of a chesnut. He had one white foot, and a star in his forehead; was fifteen hands and one inch high; generally well proportioned; of large bone and muscle:

Eclipse was foaled at Dosoris, Queens County, L. Island, on the 25th May, 1814, and was reared by the late Gen. Nathaniel Coles, the breeder, in whose possession he remained till the 15th March 1819, when he became the property of Mr. Van Ranst.—His sire was Duroc; his dam, Miller's Damsel, by Messenger; his grandam, the English Pot-8-o's mare, imported at three years old, in 1795, by William Constable, Esq. of New-York. Pot-8-o's was sired by the celebrated English Eclipse; his great grandam by Gimcrack; Gimcrack by Cripple; and Cripple by the Godolphin Arabian.

From a memorandum in the hand writing of Gen. Nathaniel Coles, the breeder, it appears that he was reared in the following manner: The colt was weaned on the 10th of November. At the commencement of winter, fed with four quarts of shorts, which was increased during the winter to eight quarts per day; hay, clover dampened.

Second year, in the spring turned to grass with no grain. November 10th, put up—fed with eight quarts shorts per day; during winter shorts increased to ten quarts; hay the same as first winter.

Third year turned to grass with four quarts of shorts per day. September 1st, commenced breaking; feed, eight quarts oats; through the winter, hay as formerly; grain, ground corn and oats, equal to eleven quarts of oats. March 1st, commenced and trained for nine weeks, then gave a trial of two miles and found the colt very superior.

Fourth year, in summer turned to grass; fed with ground oats and corn, equal to nine quarts oats; in winter, hay as formerly, with nine quarts of oats per day, till the 1st of March, 1818, when commenced training; feed, oats and cracked corn, equal to twelve quarts oats.

Fifth year late in May, 1818, ran the three mile heats at New Market on Long Island, and won the first days with ease; beating Black-eyed Susan and Sea Gull, then called the best three mile horses of the day.—Turned out to grass the first of June, with about six quarts of oats a day; in winter fed with hay as before, with ground corn and oats. March 15th, 1819, sold Eclipse to Mr. Van Ranst. At five months old, while a suckling, he gave his owner such a sample of stride, strength and speed, that he was at that time named "American Eclipse."

While a colt he was not confined, but during the winter season, turned out every fair day. He was first shod in the spring when three years old.

In June 1814, he won the Jockey Club's purse of $500, running the four mile heats over the Bath course; beating Mr. Purdy's horse Little John, by the Virginian Potomac; Mr. Bond's horse Eclipse, by First Consul; and Mr. Potter's horse James Fitz James, by Sir Archy. In October 1819, he again run the four mile at Bath, winning the purse of $500, beating Mr. Purdy's horse Little John; Mr. Schenck's horse Fearnaught, and Mr. Bond's colt; the two latter being withdrawn the second heat. The Bath course measured fifteen links over a mile; the first heat of this race was run in eight minutes and thirteen seconds; the second in eight minutes and eight seconds. In the spring of 1820, Eclipse stood to mares on Long-Island, at $12 50 the season. In the spring of 1821, he again covered as a common stallion at $12 50 the season, and covered eighty-seven mares; nor was it contemplated to bring him again upon the turf, but the legislature of the State of New-York having new modled the law respecting racing, and a society being re-organized, specially for the improvement of our breed of horses, Mr. Van Ranst was induced again to put Eclipse in training for the four mile heats, to be run over the New-Union course, eight miles from Brooklyn, and near the Jamaica turnpike, in October of that year.

From an opinion long entertained by sportsmen, that covering renders a horse unfit for the race, the friends of Eclipse questioned the policy of again running him;—but the event proved that so far as he was concerned, the opinion was unfounded.

The races commenced on the 15th of October, 1821, when four horses started for the purse of $500, to run the four mile heats: viz. American Eclipse; Mr. Sleeper's brown mare "Lady Lightfoot," by "Sir Archy;" Mr. Schenck's horse "Flag of Truce," by "Sir Solomon," and Mr. Schamp's horse "Heart of Oak." The two last named horses were drawn after the first heat and "Lady Lightfoot" was distanced in the second, being nine years old; she had run upwards of twenty races—some very severe ones, and was out of order.

The bets at starting were two to one on the mare. The mare led until the last quarter of the first heat, when Eclipse passed her, coming in two lengths ahead. In the second heat Eclipse passed her in running the third of a mile and from that time left her alone. The time was first heat eight minutes and four seconds; the second heat eight minutes and two seconds, and the course measured thirty feet over a mile.

In the following week, Eclipse was exhibited at the annual exhibition of the New-York County Agricultural Society, and received the society's first premium of $50 for the best stallion.

In May 1822, Eclipse won the purse of $700 for the four mile heats at Union Course, beating Mr. Badger's five year-old horse Sir Walter, by Hickory. A bet of considerable amount was made by the owners of the two horses on the first heat, which with the second heat, was won by Eclipse. Time, first heat seven minutes and fifty-four seconds: second heat eight minutes.

In May 1822, he again run the four mile heats at the Union Course for the $1000 purse, which he won; beating a second time Mr. Badger's horse Sir Walter; Mr. Sleeper's bay mare the Dutchess of Marlborough, by Sir Archy; and Mr. Jackson's mare Slow-and-Easy, by Duroc. The first heat was run in seven minutes and fifty-eight seconds, when the two mares were withdrawn, and Sir Walter stopping short in the second heat, Eclipse came in at his leisure.

A day or two previous to this race, a challenge appeared in the New-York papers by Mr. James J. Harrison, of Brunswick, (Va.) in which he offered to "run Sir Charles against the American Eclipse over the Washington course, four mile heats, agreeable to the rules of the Course, for 5 or $10,000." This challenge was promptly accepted by Mr. Van Ranst, who as two sums were named by Mr. Harrison, chose the greatest;—that the object of the contest might correspond with the fame of the horses.

The forfeit money was $5,000, each having been deposited, the time for running was fixed for the 20th of November. At the hour of starting both horses were brought out and the riders mounted; but instead of running agreeably to the challenge, Mr. Harrison gave notice that as his horse had met with an accident, he would pay the forfeit. He at the same time proposed to run a single four mile heat for $1500 each, which being instantly agreed to, the horses started—Eclipse taking the lead.—On the last round Sir Charles broke down. The two first rounds were run in one minute and fifty-five seconds each; and the heat in eight minutes and four seconds. In this race Sir Charles carried 120 lbs.—Eclipse 126 lbs.

In the evening of the same day, William R. Johnson, Esq. of Petersburgh, Va. offered to produce a horse on the last Tuesday in May, 1823, to run the four mile heats against Eclipse, over the Union Course on Long-Island, agreeable to the rules of that Course, for $20,000 a side—$8,000 forfeit.

This challenge was immediately accepted by Mr. John C. Stevens; in consequence of which, Col. Johnson on the day mentioned appeared on the race with with a 4 year-old chesnut colt, called Henry; (John Richards, intended for the race having been lamed) about fifteen hands and one inch high, which had been bred by Mr. Lemuel Long, near Halifax, N. C. Henry was sired by Sir Archy; his dam by Diomed, her dam by Bellair; hers by Valiant; hers by Janus, hers by Jolly Roger—imported horses. About half past 12 o'clock, both horses started. Eclipse was rode by Wm. Crafts, Henry by a young lad. Henry took the lead and maintained it through the heat.—They came in together, Henry beating Eclipse by half a length, but apparently "hard in hand." Bets on the second heat, three to one on Henry. During the second heat, Eclipse was rode by Purdy. Henry again took the lead and kept it until the last quarter of the third mile, when Purdy made a push, and Eclipse passed his rival at the commencement of the fourth mile. An attempt was made by Henry's rider to recover his ground, but in vain. He was beat by about thirty feet. Henry reined in on passing the distance pole, the loss of the heat being evident.

When the horses were brought out for the third heat, the great trainer, Arthur Taylor, mounted Henry, instead of the boy who rode him in the two first heats. On starting Eclipse took the lead, which he kept to the end of the race; coming in about three lengths ahead of Henry, both at their utmost speed. Henry in this heat having been reserved for the last quarter.

The time of running the three heats as given by the judges, Gen. Ridgely of Baltimore, Capt. Cox of Washington, and John Allen, Esq. of Philadelphia, was as follows: First heat, 7 minutes 37 seconds. Second heat, 7 minutes 49 seconds. Third heat, 8 minutes 24 seconds.

Twelve miles in *twenty-three minutes* and *fifty seconds*.

The weights carried were—Eclipse 126 lbs.; Henry 108 lbs. Weights according to

racing calculations, are so nicely regulated to correspond with age, that no advantage could be given to Henry, as has been said: on the contrary, according to the long established usage of weights on the southern courses, now introduced at New-York, Eclipse had an advantage of 8 lbs.—more than a distance—7 lbs.=240 yards.

On the day previous to the race, a number of gentlemen visited the Course with a surveyor, and finding it thirty feet over a mile, reduced it as nearly to a mile as could conveniently be done, leaving it still eighteen inches over. It is said, however, from the nature of the ground, to be four or five seconds quicker than the Tree-Hill Course.

Immediately after the race, Col. R. W. Johnson challenged J. C. Stevens, Esq. and the friends of the Eclipse, to run Henry against the Eclipse the ensuing fall over the Washington Course, for any sum from 20 to $50,000. The challenge was declined, and the resolution then announced has been adhered to, "never on any consideration to risk the life or reputation of the noble animal whose generous and almost incredible exertions, have gained for the *North* so signal a victory, and for himself such well earned and never-fading renown."

Eclipse was accordingly withdrawn from the turf and put to covering. He stood one season at Boydton in Virginia, at $75, and $100 to insure; and one or two short seasons at Baltimore, at $50, and since then we believe in New-York.

LOCUSTS.

These devouring insects have made their appearance in various places in this neighborhood in vast numbers, and much damage is anticipated. We are not informed yet as to their extent, but shall endeavor to procure as many facts as possible respecting them. As the history of the periodical appearance of these insects is somewhat involved in darkness, we shall not attempt at present to lay down any thing like theory respecting it. We find that different persons have different views upon the subject, some limiting the time to seven, others to eleven years. A gentleman living in one of the infested districts, says they made a similar appearance in 1820; since which time he has not discovered them. Any detail of facts respecting them would be gladly received at our office.

Mr. Editor—While I was preparing a short article for publication on the subject of the Locust, I received a letter from my brother in Victor, Ontario County, giving the following short account of the time of their first appearance, and some circumstances of their history, which you are at liberty to publish if you think them deserving your notice. Yours, &c. E. S. M.

"It has been two weeks (June 10th) since the Locust first made its appearance; from that time till the present, they have been rapidly increasing, and now our woods and orchards are thronged with them, presenting scenes both of curiosity and astonishment. As yet, they are only found on upland where the oak and chesnut is the principal timber growing, and in orchards of the same or a light soil, but will spread probably, and soon be seen in all places. They are just beginning to fly, though only from tree to tree, but it is expected soon to see them sailing through the air like swarms of bees, committing depredations on such trees and vegetables as happen in their way. They eat the bark, leaves and juices of young twigs, but how extensive their ravages will be, is not known. They come out of the ground generally in the night, a large oval bug (the chrysalis) of a yellow brown color, and crawl up whatever comes in their way, a few feet from the ground and then remain till a transformation takes place, which is generally in a few hours. If placed in the sun they soon begin to swell and become nearly transparent, but remain so only a short time when a change takes place, and soon the shell that encloses the bug begins to burst, commencing at the head and running down the back, disclosing as it opens, a well formed locust, which crawls out leaving the bug-like shell adhering fast to the stump or tree. They presently become vigorous and commence singing and flying, and seem full of merriment the whole day.

Their music though different in kind, equals in confusion the notes of myriads of black birds.

Seventeen years have elapsed since their last appearance in such numbers; though every year very few have been seen.

The song of the feathered tribe is nearly lost or suspended amid their constant roar. They did some damage to orchards and timber when they last visited us, but nothing very serious. Poor creatures! let them sing and flutter on—they will soon die. It is the last, (imago) or perfect state of the insect that has probably undergone the four transformations of insect life, and now about to deposit their eggs and disappear.

It is an interesting inquiry, which can doubtless be answered by some of your readers, whether these locusts are from the eggs deposited seventeen years ago? does the *larve* or little worm winter in the twig where deposited, and wait for the death and falling of the limb before entering the ground, or crawl out of its nest and enter the earth the first season? J. M.

ELKANAH WATSON, ESQ.

The readers of the Farmer will be gratified to find this veteran agriculturist still living and enjoying the decline of life. Though now 74 years of age, he has lost none of his desire to benefit his country. He has been among the most active and zealous in his exertions, to awaken the people of Vermont and the northern part of this State, to the importance of a Rail Road from the St. Lawrence to Port Kent, on lake Champlain, and from Burlington, opposite Port Kent, to Boston. We hope he may live to see the accomplishment of this great work—a work of vast importance to that section of our country. The following is an extract of a letter from him, dated Port Kent, May 22, 1831, from which it will be seen that he still seems anxious for the interest of the Farmer. 'Tis the voice of experience, guided by talent and science:

"I will state an interesting fact on a small scale, and yet a very important discovery as to its results. Three or four days ago, I descried a nest of caterpillars busily at work on one of my young fruit trees. I immediately placed a fresh sod, grass down, in the first crotch of a limb below the nest. The ensuing day, I was rejoiced to find my experiment, if I can so call it, had succeeded for the nest was in a manner shivered into shreds, and not a living inhabitant appeared; but the whole was clustered in a solid mass, as I supposed—*dead;* but a strong gale had during the night cast off the sod, and the caterpillars re-appeared, repairing their shattered web. I again applied a fresh sod, and this morning I find the work completed—their habitation literally annihilated, and nothing but a mass of dead remaining.

I am indebted to the late Chancellor Livingston for the first suggestion. Walking with me in my garden at Pittsfield, Mass. about 20 years ago, observing a man busily engaged in the odious task of destroying these vermin by hand, he informed me he had noticed the experiment I have alluded to, practiced in Italy with complete success. I hope many of your readers and the public generally, may through the medium of your press, profit by the hint."

TO DESTROY INSECTS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Auburn, to the Editor of the Genesee Farmer:—"I have heard much of the destruction of melons and cucumbers, by the striped bug and black insect. I have found a perfect and never-failing remedy in the application of a strong solution of red pepper. Break and boil the pods and apply the liquor with a small handful of grass. One single application has always succeeded with me."

A gentleman of this village informs us, that he dined with a friend at Lyons on the 15th inst. who had on his table new potatoes of this year's planting; green peas of the first crop, which were too old; young beets of this year's growth, and strawberries in great profusion: all from the garden of My. Iron Holley, Esq. This shows how far a little attention to horticulture will promote good living and add to the comforts of life.

INQUIRY.

Mr. Editor—Will any of your Horticultural correspondents give information as to which is the best *stock* for dwarfing apple trees upon? Also whether the Rhamnus catharticus or Buck-thorn is to be found in this section of the country: It is mentioned in the New-England Gardener as superior for hedges. ——— W.

Errata—No. 18.—*p.* 137. *col.* 1.

For semperoirens, read sempervirens—for oculeatus, read aculeatus—for Legustrum, read Ligustrum—for Aeuba, read Aucuba.

Proof Spirit.—If oil, which rises to the surface of water, be mixed with alcohol or some other spirit, it will settle at the bottom. A weaker spirit is heavier, bulk for bulk, than a stronger one, and its strength is so far reduced that it will no longer float on the surface of oil, but will sink below it; this is the test which fixes the strength of proof spirit. All spirit which floats upon oil is said to be above proof.—*Lardner's Cyclo.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

CURRANT WINE.

Never expecting to arrive at a competency that would enable me to enjoy the luxury of foreign Wines, I was led to seek for substitutes in our home productions. Having never met with any currant wine that would answer, I turned my attention to cider, obtained sundry receipts for making cider wines, and made experiments on them for several years, in order to make cider answer as the substitute for wine; but all my undertakings failed, leaving it to remain cider. Although considerable improvement can be made on the common mode of manufacturing cider, so as to make it worth three or four times the value of ordinary cider, yet the malic acid of the apple, will not afford the vinous flavor, like the tartaric acid of the grape.

I then began the culture of grapes, hoping that out of American grown grapes to be able to make a home-made wine that would serve as an apology for the luxurious flavor of foreign wines.

It is only two years ago that I first met with a currant wine, at Oliver Phelps', in Canandaigua, that possessed a sufficiency of the vinous flavor to characterize it with the name of wine; all the others that I had drank of before, were deficient in the vinous flavor; they were too heavy and of a syrup taste, probably owing to the want of a just proportion in their ingredients.

But finding Mr. Phelps' so good an imitation of foreign wine I was induced to imitate it. Accordingly, I took his, and also Maj. John Adlum's, receipt for making currant wine, (which I have annexed) and varying their process in obtaining the juice of the currant, to conform with Maj. Adlum's process for making wine of the grape, and last year made the following experiments:

I picked the currants about the middle of July. I had seven pecks, (instead of nine, as given in the receipt for a barrel of wine) washed and pounded them in an open barrel, and instead of pressing out the juice immediately, I covered the barrel with a board and left it to stand and ferment; but (instead of 12, 24, 36, or 48 hours, as Major Adlum prescribes for grape juice) by neglect I let them remain four or five days, when they had gathered some mould on the top; then pressed out the juice by hand; (a press of some kind would have lessened the labor, and to have added a few gallons of water would have obtained more extract from the currants, and also facilitated the straining of it) then, divided the juice into equal parts in order to make two half barrels; one with maple sugar, and the other with honey.

To the one I added thirty-seven pounds maple sugar that had not been drained of its molasses, and sufficient water to make fifteen gallons of the whole; then tested its strength by putting in a *hen's egg*, (Major Adlum's handy and convenient substitute for the *Sacchrometer*) and found that it floated the egg, showing about the size of a shilling piece above the surface; then put up the must into the cask.

To the other I put forty-two pounds of strained honey, and water to make the quantity (fifteen gallons). After the honey was dissolved, I also tested this with the egg, and found it to show a part of the shell above the surface about the size of a pistareen;—which clearly showed that honey contains as much saccharine, for its weight, as sugar.

The casks were put into the cellar to ferment and make, leaving the bungs open for a few days, then put them in loosely, and in ten or twelve days, bunged tight.

In December it was racked off, when each cask afforded two gallons of lees in currant pulp; after racking, it was put back into the casks again, and fined with a pint of skim-milk, and left to stand.

In September I took about two bushels of peaches, (of the Columbia peach) pounded them up, and left them to stand a few days and ferment, as I had done with the currants, from which, with some labor, I obtained about three gallons of juice, and to which I added two pounds of honey to the gallon, tested it with the egg, and put it up in a small keg, for making.

In October I picked about half a bushel of the Isabella Grapes, and spread them in the chamber for three or four weeks to dry; then mashed and put them into a stone jar, to ferment; by neglect, these were also left to stand nearly a week, when a blue mould had formed on the top, and the acetous fermentation had evidently commenced; from them I obtained about two gallons of juice, to which added two pounds of honey to the gallon, which bore the egg to the size of a two shilling piece above the surface; then put the *must* into a stone jug to make.

Both of these were racked off and fined in December.

Owing to the Prussic acid of the Peach, when assimilated with saccharine, not developing the vinous flavor, the like as the tartaric acid of the grape, the peach juice has produced a very inferior liquor in its flavor, although possessing a good body. It is of a pale white cider color, and a strong acid cider taste; so that I consider the experiment of making wine from peaches an entire failure.

That of the grape juice is evidently injured by the acetous fermentation, when suffered to stand too long as before mentioned. It has a dark red Teneriffe color, approaching to the Burgundy, with a cooling taste, owing to the redundancy of the tartaric acid and fixed air. It has been rather an indifferent liquor, but is improving considerably by age, and gives indications that it would have been a successful experiment, had the quantity been larger, and the process been duly attended to.

The currant wine made of maple sugar has its color darkened to Tenneriffe by the coloring matter, and its flavor rendered slightly bitter from the impurities of the sugar, clearly showing that the liquor will be improved in proportion to the purity of the saccharine used in making it. It has a slight tinge of the Malaga flavor, and nearly equal in its quality; it is a drinkable currant wine.

But that made of honey promises to become a superior article; it was a suggestion of my own, proposed to Mr. N. Goodsell, who at first objected to the experiment,—but having the ingredient, the produce of my farm, I preferred to venture it, and proposed to add a gallon of brandy, according to Mr. Phelps' receipt, should he consider the honey as wanting in giving a sufficient body to sustain the liquor; but he objected to that on Maj. Adlum's principle of developing the alcohol of wine, by fermentation, rather than by distillation, as making a more pure and wholesome liquor, and should we find it in danger of pricking, we could then add the spirit.

During the first two or three months the sugar promised to be the better liquor; but afterwards, the honey gained on the sugar until it was racked, when it fell back for a few weeks, but afterwards it regained, and continues to increase in its superiority over the sugar. It has nearly the color of Madeira, perfectly fine and limpid, with a good body, and the spirit of the honey gives to it the exhilarating properties of *still* champaigne; its flavor denotes the unadulterated purity of its ingredients; and physicians have admitted it good for medicinal uses, next to Madeira, and by several persons it has been considered equal to the Sicily Madeira, which retails at two dollars. While computing the ingredients at their market price, and allowing something for the labor, it may be estimated to cost about fifty cents.

Those who do not produce honey, can procure the Havana honey in Rochester at one dollar the gallon, which is estimated to weigh thirteen pounds,—that would need to be clarified;—it can be put into a stone jar, and that, into a kettle of water, and boiled, which will boil the honey and allow it to be skimmed: or add some of the water to fill the cask, and boil it in the kettle.

The manner in which I obtained the supply of honey in July, was by driving the bees, after they had done swarming, out of the old hive, into a new one.

As the honey was considered as a secondary experiment, I put it into an old half barrel I had on hand, which sprung a leak in the winter, and by the spring I had lost more than half of its contents. I propose to get an iron bound cask, and have it painted for preservation. They can often be had of the merchants, after having retailed out their imported wines; and to retain their lees, and put the currant wine on those lees, will improve its vinous flavor.

J. HAWLEY.

Oliver Phelps' Receipt for making Currant Wine.

Pick your currants in a fair day, when fully ripe, say between the fifteenth and twentieth July. Wash them in a tin cullender clean from dust, then put them into a clean flannel bag, and press out their juice. Measure it, and to every gallon of pure currant juice add two gallons of cold well water, and to every gallon of this mixture add three pounds of good clear brown sugar, the purer and lighter, the better, (excepting the Havana) and to every eighteen gallons of liquor add one gallon of the best French brandy.

When the whole is well united put it into a good clean cask; fill it nearly full, and put a piece of leather over the bung hole with a small weight on it. Take care that the cask is not so full as to work over, as this would injure the liquor, and after the fermentation has ceased, bung the cask as tight as possible. In the month of May following, it will be fit for use, or for bottling, as you choose. All this process must be done with neatness, and you cannot fail in having the first rate of currant wine.

—

John Adlum's Receipt for making Currant Wine.

Take two bushels of currants, sixteen gallons of water, and from seventy-two to eigh-

ty-four pounds of sugar, (according as you would have it more or less strong.) Bruise the currants, add the water, then press or squeeze out all the liquid ; then add the sugar, dissolve it, and put it into your cask in the cellar to ferment; keep some of the liquor to fill up the cask as it wastes by fermentation, and in about ten days bung it up tight, and bore a gimblet hole near the bung, and put a peg in it lightly, and in about a month drive it in tight ; examine it in November or the beginning of December, and it will generally be found fine and bright, when it ought to be racked into a clean cask well fumigated with sulphur, and if it is not perfectly fine and bright, *fine it* ; after which it may be bottled, or again racked into another cask, as above directed ; when it will keep for years in the wood, and be improving.

By taking nine pecks of currants and eighty-four pounds of sugar, a whiskey barrel full may be made, holding from thirty-two to thirty-four gallons—if the cask is not quite full, fill it with water.

This mode of making currant wine, will make it more like a foreign wine, than any other I am acquainted with ; and as almost every person who has a garden, has a number of currant trees, I give this receipt to enable them to convert such as are not wanted for jelly, into a very fine wine.

NOTE—Thirteen and a half pounds of sugar produce one gallon of liquid. The currants ought to be picked on a dry day, and the wine made the same day, otherwise it will take more sugar, and will not be so neat a wine as if the whole operations were completed in a day.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The comparative view* of the climates of Albany and Rochester, as exemplified by plants of the same kind exposed to the rigors of winter, I have read with much interest ; and am willing to add a few remarks.

My garden may be estimated at 300 feet above, and one and a half miles east of the Cayuga lake. I have no record of the greatest degree of cold at this place.

With us, the *peach* tree, I believe is never injured in winter. The blossoms were in plenty, but the young fruit is rather thinly scattered on the branches,—perhaps not one-fifth of what often occurs,—still there is enough, as the fruit will be of better size and finer flavor. Among a great number of exotics, I have observed nothing damaged by *late vernal frosts*, except the leaves of the peach tree, many of which are sadly crumpled.

Apricots have set in great plenty,—*pears* not in such plenty as last season,—and *plums* will be scarce. This must be ascribed to the overloading crops of last year, as the trees are always hardy.

Ailantus† *glandulosa*, *Catalpa cordifolia*, and *Halesia tetraptera* are hardy. *Bignonia radicans* and *grandiflora*, but slightly injured,—far less so than in the two preceding winters. *Rosa grevilli*, was covered—*Champney* rose on the east side of a building was killed nearly to the ground. Doubtless if the stems were laid down through two or three winters, they would better resist the frost.

* Gen. Farmer No. 21.

† This orthography is preferred in Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants.

Pæonia moutan in a corvered border,—and *P. whitleii*, *humei*, *fragrans* with many other kinds, under sods or a dressing of compost,—have kept well. I think that all the *herbaceous* sorts however, would live without any protection from the frost.

The *white mulberry* and *Madeira nut* are perfectly hardy. The *weeping willow* scarcely damaged, except some buds, as the middle parts of some pendant branches remain without foliage.

There is great difference in the hardiness of *Altheas*. With us, single and semi-double kinds proved hardy—very double kinds a little damaged.

All my *vines* were covered, except the *Alexander*, *Isabella*, *Black Madeira*, *Malvoisie*, and *white American*, and all are in good condition.

Many shrubs survive the winter, but *with the loss of most of their flower-buds*. Of this kind are *Jasminum humile*, *Coronilla emerus*, *Kerria japonica*, &c. On the approach of last winter these shrubs were prostrated and covered, and this spring they have bloomed more profusely and beautifully than I ever witnessed before.

To Judge BUEL for his politeness, I offer my thanks. He appears to have misunderstood me however, and I give a transcript of the passage in the Genesee Farmer No. 15, to which he refers : "I know of no nurseryman who can furnish the double *scarlet* hawthorn." I cultivate the double *white* hawthorn, "which some days after expansion, changes to purple,"* but the *scarlet* flowering is considered a different plant, and PRINCE in his *Short Treatise*, even considers it a different species (*cratægus monogyna*). In *Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants* however, it is stated that *cratægus oxycantha* "furnishes some highly ornamental varieties, especially the double blossomed, and scarlet blossomed."

It is remarkable that neither of those authors mention a *double scarlet* thorn.

D. T.

*PRINCE.

SELECTIONS.

ROLLING LANDS.

The following is taken from the Rev. Adam Dickson's Treatise of Agriculture, the third edition of which was published in Scotland in 1766. Although the practice of rolling has been pursued for ages past, and is still, by the greater part of the most enlightened farmers of the present day ; yet it is altogether neglected by many whose lands for the want of it are suffering.—*New York Farmer.*

Rolling is practised with success both on land lying in grass and on land in tillage.—It is of advantage to land in grass, by pressing down mole-hills and mole-runs. Some say, that it also destroys fog. [Moss and coarse grass produced by a soft and spongy surface.]

When land is laid down in grass for hay, rolling is of use in smoothing the surface ; and, when laid down in grass for pasture, it makes the grass stool, (tiller,) and grow thicker.

There is a kind of land, which, when clover is sown upon it, throws out the young plants after frost. Rolling, in the beginning of winter, and immediately after the frost is gone, it is said, will, in some measure, prevent this. The first rolling prevents the frost from penetrating so deep as it otherwise would do ; and from the second makes the land firm, after having been loosed by the change from frost to open weather.

Rolling may also be used with advantage upon land in tillage. When the land is naturally stiff, and may be reduced by the harrow, rolling is very improper ; for it makes this kind of land still firmer than the harrow does. But if the land rise in clods, which the harrow does not reduce, rolling is very proper ; for it smooths the surface, and breaks the clods, more effectually than harrowing.

When the land is light and spongy, the roller should always be applied after seed is sown ; for it is scarcely possible to make this land too firm.

It was observed, that, to destroy rootweeds, land should be made rough, and raised in as large pieces as possible ; and that it should be allowed to lie for some time in that situation. Rolling after this is of great use ; for, without it, if the weather continues dry, it will not be possible to make the land fit for receiving another plowing.

If the land be soft below, and some hard clods upon the surface, which the harrow does not break, rolling may be used with some advantage ; for, besides smoothing the surface, it will bruise some of the clods ; and such of them as are pressed down, will be dissolved by the natural fermentation of the soil, if in good heart.

Sometimes in stiff land, plowed dry, after a former wet plowing, or when, by any accident, it has been much trod upon, the whole rises in large clods, which the harrows cannot break, so as to cover the seed. In this case, rolling is of great use. It bruises some of the clods ; and when followed by the break-harrow, these clods are raised up and broken. Though rolling should do no service but smooth the surface, yet, on that account, it should be practised. For when the surface is smooth, the corn may be cut down more expeditiously than when it is rough and uneven. When grass-seeds are sown for hay, it is absolutely necessary to smooth the surface : the roller is most proper for this. Some use it before, and some after sowing. When it is used before sowing, the seed is more equally scattered.

Grass-seeds must be sown in such a manner, as to lie near the surface ; otherwise they will not vegetate. The making the land firm by rolling is therefore an advantage, as, by it, the sap is better preserved ; and this does not so much damage to grass as to corn, for several kinds of it are commonly better forragers.

From the New-England Farmer.

WORK FOR JUNE.

Melons and cucumbers, which have hitherto been protected by glass, or by paper frames, may now be exposed to the open air.

If the season be at all dry, your vegetables will stand in need of water. Loudon remarks that many kitchen crops are lost, or produce a very inferior quality for want of watering ; lettuces and cabbages are often hard and stringy ; turnips and radishes do not swell ; onions decay, &c. copious waterings in the evenings, during the dry seasons, would produce that fullness and succulency which we find in the vegetables produced in the Low Countries, and in the Marsh Gardens at Paris, and in England. At the beginning and the latter end of the sea-

son. The vegetables brought to the London market, from the Neat's Houses and other adjoining gardens, where the important article of watering is much more attended to than in private country gardens, may be adduced as affording proofs of the advantage of the practice.

Vegetables that are newly transplanted, as they have their roots more or less diminished, or otherwise injured, often need watering, until they have taken new roots.—But this should be done with caution. If a dry season follow the transplanting, let them be watered, if they appear to droop, only at evenings and in cloudy weather, and with water which has been exposed, one day at least, to the shining of the sun; not with water directly from a well or cold spring, as it will give a chill to the plants. Only a small quantity should be applied at once; that it may have an effect similar to that of a refreshing rain; for water applied, plentifully or forcibly, or falling from a considerabe height, is apt to wash away the finest of the mould from the roots, or make little cavities about them, which admit too much air.

In a dry season, whole gardens sometimes need watering; and in doing it the above precautions should be regarded. It is of great convenience to have a piece of standing water or a brook or rivulet near at hand by which water may be furnished in sufficient abundance without a great degree of labor.

Weeding. Sir John Sinclair observed that "the importance of weeding is such, both to the individual and the public, that it ought to be enforced by law. At any rate a regulation of police for fining those who harbor weeds, the seeds of which may be blown into their neighbor's ground can have no injustice in principle.

Hoeing. The ends to be answered by hoeing are chiefly these: To destroy weeds, which are always ready to spring up in every soil, to exhaust the land, and starve the plants. For this purpose when the weeds have attained any size, deep hoeing becomes necessary. To prevent the soil's becoming too hard and close, so that the roots cannot extend themselves freely in search of vegetable food, nor feed on the fixed air and other fertilizing gases generated in loose and rich soils. In this case deep hoeing is necessary. But hoeing should cease entirely or be very shallow when the roots are so much extended as to be injured by hoeing. The deeper land is hoed, provided the roots are not disturbed, and too much cut in pieces, the greater advantage it will be to the plants. The oftener land is hoed the more moisture it retains, the more crops are nourished, and the better it withstands drought. The earth about the stems of young plants of corn, &c. should be removed either with a hoe or the fingers, and fresh soil substituted, but not accumulated about the stems, lest the lower roots should be deprived of the benefit of the sun and air.

The land is in a good degree prepared for succeeding crops by hoeing; and there is great and obvious advantages in stirring the ground while the dew is on in the morning, or soon after a light rain. Where land is tolerably free from obstacles, the frequent use of the horse plough to a considerable depth renders the labor much less severe and expensive, and more advantageous to the crop, than to depend on the hoe alone. The first time the plough is used, turn the furrow from the rows. At the next plowing, and all after plowings, the furrows are to be turned towards the rows; this prevents the plough from injuring the roots. The depth should be about the same as for any other plowing, or the intention will be in some measure defeated. This may render it necessary sometimes to go twice in the same furrow. A plow called a cultivator has been constructed, with two mouldboards which turns the mould both ways at once.

The opinion entertained by some, that no hoeing at all should be done in a dry time, is irrational and ridiculous. They deprive their land of the benefit of the dew, suffer it to be overrun by weeds, and allow the ground to be so hard that the rain when it comes will not penetrate it. There is no soil perhaps except a thin sandy one that will not be benefitted in hot dry weather by frequent hoeing."

Salad herbs may be grown at sea by sowing the seeds on thick flannel well cleaned and moistened. Put the flannel on a board which can be hung up. Place on the flannel on which the seeds are sown another piece of flannel fastened to a thick board.—Take off the upper board as soon as the seeds have vegetated, say 24 hours. In six or seven days, if good weather, the crop will be two inches high. It is then fit for use. Be careful to keep the flannel always wet.

Radishes. To have a constant succession of radishes for the table the seeds should be sowed once a fortnight from April to August. As they are uncertain in their growth, the best method is to put the seed between rows of other plants; and they are so easily pulled that they need not incommode the plants among which they grow.

Turnips. Sow strong house or wood ashes over the ground about the time the turnips are springing up. This will cause the young plants to grow sooner out of the way of insects, produce a large crop, and make the turnips sweet and palatable.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE PRODUCTION OF CREAM.

For about twelve months past Mr. Samuel Davis of this city has been trying experiments on the use of milk pans made of zinc as a substitute for those of tin or other materials. His experiments, last summer, on Long Island and New Jersey, were highly satisfactory. He and other gentlemen interested, have repeated them this spring, with results equally favorable. They have ascertained that milk in zinc pans will keep sweet four or five hours longer than in those of other materials, and consequently afford a longer time for the cream to rise.

On Wednesday the 25th inst. we saw 3 tin and three zinc pans having in each nine quarts of milk. The milk, which was just from the cows, had been put in on the Monday previous at three o'clock in the afternoon. On Wednesday at nine in the morning, when we were present at the skimming, the milk in the tin pans had become mostly coagulated or loppard; that in the zinc pans but slightly sour. At two o'clock this latter afforded a second skimming. The result of the churning was, that the cream from the zinc produced three lbs. five oz. and that from the tin only two pounds five and a half ounces. Care was taken to have the experiments correct and fair. In addition to the extra quantity, the butter from the zinc vessels is thought to be sweeter.

We do not know on what principle to account for this effect, except it may be that of galvanic agency. The importance of the improvement will at once be perceived by every one. The pans are very durable, not likely to rust or oxidize, and at a price very little higher than those of tin.

Pans and kettles of every description are manufactured by the proprietors of the patent, Messrs. John Westfield & Co. No. 168 Mott street, New York. We hope farmers will lose no time in furnishing themselves with one or more pans to try the experiments.—*N. Y. Far.*

From the American Farmer.

ORANGE FARM.

The following letter from the proprietor of the Orange Farm, will be read with interest. The only remark we have to make on laying it before our readers, is—"go and do likewise."

May 4, 1831.

Mr. Smith.—Under an impression that the agriculturists of our country, with a few exceptions, did not employ capital enough in their business, I about twelve years since, determined to carry my ideas into effect upon my Orange Farm consisting of 400 acres. After the desired fertility had been given to the soil, 30 acres of it were converted into a garden, and 370 acres into a dairy farm. Of these 370 acres, about 70 are in wood, and about 300 under cultivation.

The cows are in number 100—sometimes more, and sometimes less. They are kept in warm, but well ventilated stables throughout the winter, and part of the spring and autumn. They are not exposed to cold rains even in summer. They run during the summer on luxuriant pastures, each of which afford a comfortable shade. So much importance is attached to shade, that sheds have been erected over the troughs where they get their drink. As there is no running water on the farm, we have to depend on pumps. And it may not be out of place here to state, that two dogs, one at a time, pump all the water, and cut all the corn stalks, straw and hay used for all the cows and other animals of this farm. These cut articles, mixed with corn meal, bran, shorts, and roots, are cooked by means of a very simple steam apparatus, for their food during the winter, with occasional variations.

The cows are at all times in the stables clean, by being kept clear of their own dirt, by means of a well constructed drain so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine.

Of the sales of the products of this farm, there has been for a series of years a progressive increase. The account of the sales of last year, as rendered to me by my manager on the 1st January last, you have below; and I am given to understand that it will be more this year. In this statement the proceeds of the garden of 30 acres are not included.

As the expense of repairs, of buildings, and of every other kind, are paid by my manager, I have not allowed myself to pry into them very closely. I have contented mysef with knowing, that he has to deliver to me, and that he does deliver to me, without limitation every day, whatever quantity my family may want of fresh butter, cream and milk, and that he has to pay to me, and does pay to me, in cash every Saturday, a satisfactory net amount of rent.

Amount of Sales on Orange Farm for 1830.—Milk, $4,622 20; Butter $1,779 36; Beef, $1,201 84; Veal, $184 79; Pigs, $7,-250; Vegetables, $455 98; Hay, $1,143 06:—Total, $9,659 73.

Facility of Swimming.—The larger the body is in relation to its magnitude, the more easily will it float, and a greater portion of the head will remain above the surface. As the weight of the human body does not always bear the same proportion to its bulk, the skill of the swimmer is not always to be estimated by his success; some of the constituent parts of the human body are heavier, while others are lighter, bulk for bulk, than water. Those persons in whom the quantity of the latter bear a greater proportion to the former, will swim with a proportionate facility.—*Lardner's Cab. Cyclo.*

Submarine Laborers.—If a rope be attached to a heavy block of stone at the bottom of a reservoir of water, it may be raised to the surface by the strength of a man; but as soon as any quantity of it emerges from the surface, the same strength will be insufficient to it; it loses the support of the water, and requires as much more force as is equal to the weight of the water which it has displaced. In building piers and other subaqueous works, this effect is rendered peculiarly manifest; the laborer feels himself enduced with prodigiously increased strength, rising with ease, and adjusting in their places, blocks of stone, which he would attempt in vain to move above the water. After a man has worked for a considerable time in this way under water, he finds, upon removing to the air, that he is apparently weak and feeble; every thing which he attempts to lift seems to have unusual weight; and to move even his own limbs is attended with some inconvenience.—*Ib.*

Difficulty of Walking in Water.—Every one who, while bathing, has walked in the water, is sensible how small a weight rests upon the feet. If the depth be so great that the body is immersed to the shoulders, the feet are scarcely sensible on the bottom. The want of sufficient pressure in this case renders the body easily upset. In attempting to ford a river in which there is a current, considerable danger is produced by this cause; even though the river should be sufficiently shallow to leave a large portion of the body above the surface. The pressure on the bottom being diminished by the buoyancy of the liquid, the feet have a less secure hold on the ground, and the force of the current acting on that part of the body which is immersed, without affecting that part which is above the surface, has a tendency to carry away the support of the feet.

Lardner's Cab. Cyclo.

Easier to swim in the sea than in a river.—Sea water has a greater buoyancy than fresh water, being relatively heavier; and hence it is commonly said to be much easier to swim in the sea than in a river; this effect, however, appears to be greatly exaggerated. A cubic foot of fresh water weighs about 1000 ounces; and the same bulk of sea water weighs 1028 ounces; the weight, therefore, of the latter, exceeds the former by only 28 parts in 1000. The force exerted by sea water to support the body, exceeds that exerted by fresh water by about one thirty-sixth part of the whole force of the latter.—*Ib.*

Savings Bank.

We call the attention of our readers to the act of the Legislature establishing a Savings Bank at this place. Some have entertained an idea that so unpretending an institution as a Bank for Savings, was only calculated for the business of people in straitened circumstances. This is a mistake. It is a safe and convenient place for laying up small sums, to people of limited means of support, and also to laborers and persons engaged on the lake and on the canal, and who ought to lay up in summer something to support them during the rigors of winter, when employment fails: trustees of estates, guardians, widows, single women and minors, can deposit their funds, and have them safely invested, without any care, cost or trouble to the owners. It is a good institution, and well deserves the confidence of the community.

So far from occupying the attention of the poorer class only, deposits of $1000 have often been made at the Savings Bank in New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Rochester Savings Bank at the Mansion House, May 10, 1831, Doct. Levi Ward was called to the chair, and Elihu F. Marshall appointed secretary.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Dr. L. Ward, D. Scovill and E. F. Marshall, be appointed to obtain information relative to the manner of transacting the business of Savings Banks, and report at a subsequent meeting, to be called by them.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held at the Mansion House June 13,—Present, chairman, secretary, J. Child, E. Peck, D. Scovill, J. Medbury, A. W. Riley, H. Frink, E. R. Everest, and J. Graves:

Levi Ward, Jr. was elected President, Jacob Graves Vice President, Harvey Frink Treasurer, and David Scovill, Secretary and Accountant.

E. Peck, J. Child and E. R. Everett, were duly elected the funding committee.

David Scovill resigned his station as trustee.

Resolved, That all deposits which may be made in the banks in this village, be equally divided between the two banks.

New York Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The situation of the Deaf and Dumb portion of the human family naturally excites the most powerful emotions of sympathy. The attention of the philanthropist has long been directed to the melioration of the condition of these mutes, and which is now accomplishing with much success: they have been instructed to read and write,—to converse by signs,—learn useful trades, and above all, have had their minds embued with the valuable precepts of religion and virtue. Of the progress of these attainments in the New-York institution, we have the most gratifying evidences, by perusing the "Twelfth Annual Report of its Directors, for 1830," from which it appears that the directors have in some instances received scholars beyond the vacancies [see advertisement] which yearly occur, on the charity list; and some on the part pay list. The whole number of pupils on the 1st of January last was 85, average expence of full-pay scholars, $135 pr year. The males labor in the garden, at tailoring, and shoemaking, and the females assist in needle work and house-work, when not engaged in studies.

From the munificent hands of the legislature, and the receipts of small sums from other sources, an assylum has been erected, near the city of New-York, and which has cost including out-houses, improvement of grounds, &c. about $30,000. The principal, Mr. H. P. Peet, and his Lady, reside at the assylum, and have in charge the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils. The President, Dr. Milnor, has visited Europe, and obtained valuable information in regard to these seminaries, and an accomplished professor from Paris.

There is another institution at Canajoharie, in this state, devoted to a similar purpose. Of its success or prospects we are not informed. The New-York institution is well located; and it having been suggested that a union of the Central assylum with that of New-York, would be desirable, the directors of the latter state, that they are ready to receive the teachers and pupils of the institution at Canajoharie upon such terms as the Legislature may deem, equitable. Wishing the most complete success to the high purpose of those engaged in this exalted charity, may the consolidation ensue.

Emigrants to the United States—The London "World" of February 31st, has the following article. "We find by letters from the country, that numbers of excellent persons, in various parts, are arranging to leave their native land for America. From one town, a minister, Sunday school teachers, and many families, are about to embark and form a colony in the Valley of the Mississippi, and, indeed, there seems to be a general impression prevailing through the country, that Europe is about to undergo a terrible convulsion, and that Providence has provided an asylum for the peaceable and the pious in the New World. Now ardently as we desire the prosperity of America, we confess that we are unwilling that good men should quit their native land, a land blessed by heaven above all lands, and requiring only a real union of Christian souls to render it the praise of the whole earth."

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending June 11, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther	Barometer	Wind	Face of the Sky.	Observations
5	M	72	29,30	w	Rain	6-10
	E	54	29,45	w	fair	rain 4-10
6	M	77	29,60	s w	do	
	E	60	29,62	n	fair	
7	M	80	29,70	s e	do	
	E	66	29,60	e	fair	
8	M	86	29,60	s e	do	
	E	72	29,50	s e	do	
9	M	86	29,60	w	do	
	E	74	29,60	w	do	
10	M	88	29,68	w	do	
	E	73	29,60	n e	do	
11	M	88	29,55	w	do	
	E	70	29,46	s w	do	showers 1-10

SMUT IN WHEAT.

To the Editor of the New York Farmer:

Sir—In reply to your Correspondent, N. W. T. of Newark, New-Jersey, in your last month's Farmer, I beg leave to state a few particulars on the subject of his inquiries, relative to "*the Weavel and Smut in Wheat.*"

Your correspondent states that "two persons bought seed wheat of me,in which there had been some smut. In the crop of one, there was a great deal of smut, that of the other was free from it. Was this difference owing to the soil? An answer to these inquiries would be acceptable."

To the latter inquiry, "*was this difference owing to the soil?*" I beg leave to inform him, and your readers, that I have never known it the case in a single instance, and from many years of practical experience, I am enabled to assert that when seed wheat is perfectly free from disease, and prepared in a proper manner, previously to its being sown or drilled; that the soil, of whatever nature, or however great the distance, will not produce smutty wheat. The following narrative, may serve to illustrate the fact.

A neighbor of mine, having purchased some very excellent seed wheat, the same was delivered in the farmer's bags of whom he had bought the wheat, with a promise that he, the purchaser,would return the bags immediately after the grain was sown or deposited by the drill. My neighbor complied with this request, and having drilled about half the quantity, from those bags in which he had received the wheat, he took opportunity on the following day, which day had been *very wet* and *unfavorable* for *drilling the remainder*, to empty those bags, in order that they might be returned, agreeably to the proposed bargain. Thus, was this *excellent clean*, and till then, unadulterated seed wheat, put into his (the purchar's) own bags, which before had contained some very *foul* and *diseased smutty wheat*, as he,together with his farm servants acknowledged the fact. On the third day the remainder of the wheat was drilled on the same soil, and in the same field, but not from the *clean bags* of the *seller of the seed wheat.*

Now sir, mark the result at harvest: The clean seed wheat which had been emptied into the farmer's own filthy smutty bags,produced about *one twentieth part of smutty ears;* whereas, from the former day's drilling, not a *single ear* of smutty wheat could be found!

Hence the infectious disease, not only in the *Animal*, but, also in the *Vegetable* world.

Should you consider the foregoing, deserving a corner in your interesting and truly useful publication, I may be induced to continue my correspondence on the subject of destroying the insect called the Weavel.

Yours, respectfully,
An Old Farmer.

State of N. Y. May, 1831.

PENDULUM CHURNS.

We should suppose one of the easiest hand churns in use, is that operating by a pendulum. A child of eight or ten years old can sit down and move a double churn without difficulty, during the time requisite to produce butter. A patent has been recently taken out by persons in this city, and extensive sales made. It is, if we are not greatly mistaken, an old invention.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Choice of Agricultural Implements.

The variety and excellence of agricultural implements is so great that the prudent farmer in regard to that, as well as in every other branch of his art, must study economy. He should not incur an unnecessary expense in buying them, nor in purchasing more than are essentially requisite, and can be profitably used. This maxim ought to more especially attended to by young improvers, who are often tempted under the specious idea of diminishing labor, and saving expense, to buy a superfluous quantity of implements, which they afterwards find are of little use. It is remarked by an intelligent author on matters of husbandry, that a great diversity of implements, causes disappointment, rather than satisfaction to the farmer.

In purchasing implements the following rules are to be observed: they should be simple in their construction, both that their uses may be more easily understood,and that any common workman may be able to repair them, when they get out of order; the materials should be of a durable nature, that the labor may be less liable to interruption from their accidental failure; their form should be firm and compact, that they may not be injured by jolts and shaking; and that they may be the more safely worked by country laborers, who are but little accustomed to the use of delicate tools. In larger machines, symmetry, and lightness of shape, ought to be particularly attended to: for a heavy carriage, like a great horse, is worn out by its own weight, nearly as much as by what he carries. The wood should be cut up and placed in a position the best calculated to resist pressure; and mortices, so likely to weaken the wood, should, as much as possible, be avoided; at the same time, implements should be made as light as is consistent with the strength that is necessary. Their price should be such, that farmers in moderate circumstances can afford to buy them; yet for the sake of a low price, the judicious farmer will not purchase articles, either of a flimsy fabric, or a faulty form; and implements ought to be suited to the nature of the country, whether hilly or level, and more especially to the quality of the soil; for those which are calculated for light land, will not answer equally well in soils that are heavy and adhesive.—*En. of Agriculture.*

MISCELLANIES.

Why Cream collects on the surface of Milk.—When a vessel of milk is allowed to remain a certain time at rest, it is observed that a stratum of fluid will collect at the surface, differing in many qualities from that upon which it rests. This is called *cream;* and the property by which it ascends to the surface is its relative levity; it is composed of the lightest particles of the milk, which are in the first instance mixed generally in the fluid; but which, when the liquid is allowed to rest, gradually arise through it, and settle at the surface.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.—Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*

Messrs. De Beaumont and De Jocqueville, who were appointed by the King of the French to visit this country with the view of making themselves intimately acquainted with the Prison Discipline of this country, have been passing two weeks in the village of Sing-Sing. The Westchester Herald mentions that after a most laborious and careful inspection of the prison there, its construction, its order, cleanliness, discipline, and regularity, together with a strict investigation into all the minutæ of its government and operation, they are highly pleased with the institution, and do not hesitate to pronounce it superior, in many of its branches, to any which they have ever visited in Europe. They are gentlemen of engaging manners, of first rate talents and acquirements, and have been repeatedly honored with distinguished offices by their country.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Rail Road Travelling.

During the month of May, twelve thousand four hundred and eighty-nine passage tickets were paid for by persons who travelled on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mill—about 1400 of those passages were only half the distance—the average value of each ticket was 31¼ cents—the average number 400 per day.

Locusts.—This destructive insect has made its appearance in our neighbourhood; and it is feared that its ravages will prove greatly injurous to the farmers.—The depredations at present, seem to be confined to the orchards.—*Liv. Reg.*

A gentleman residing in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, says the Germantown Telegraph,exhibited to us on Saturday last, a stalk of rye,which grew on his farm, that measured *nine* feet. This is the longest which has come to our notice this season.—*Phil. Dai.Chron.*

An English Lawyer, Mr. Joseph Parkes, has published at London, an edition of the New York statutes relating to Real Estate and the Court of Chancery. He says in his preface: "*Fas et ab hoste doceri* is a maxim universally admitted; but happily in a period of profound peace the opportunity exists of gathering the experience of friends. The United States of North America are chiefly indebted to England for their colonization, language, literature, arts and sciences,and for the spirit of liberty which now constitutes them a great and independent nation. To profit by their experience is incurring no debt, and the parent country derives reflected honor from every approach they make towards good government and national improvement."—*Phil. Dai. Chron.*

Novel Application of Steam.

Steam has lately been applied with great success in some of the French ports, in the destruction of vermin on board of merchant vessels. After having carefully closed the hatches and every aperture, the steam is suddenly introduced, and in twenty four hours, every living thing which may have been brought in with the cargoes is destroyed.

Leisure and solitude are the best effects of riches,because mother of thought. Both are avoided by most rich men, who seek company and business, which are signs of being weary of themselves. *Sir W. Temple.*